

# SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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What have these exploiters are! Yes, here—they the plain English of it. Their whole game in life is to deceive and to grab. The commission from the Boston Tea Trade that visited this country to report on industrial conditions has not reported. What do they say? Large. "The almost absolute freedom of labor has been the chief instrument whereby it has won such conquests in the field of industrial economy during the last quarter of a century." Large wages, in short, are generally so good, and the men have their futures so much in their own hands, that they have every encouragement to do the best they can both for their employers and for themselves. After speaking of "work being easy to obtain" and the workers being able to "have money," the report says: "The features . . . exercise a powerful influence . . . and second, the machines with which workmen of exceptional capacity can themselves become employers and capitalists." Truly, this is a fact. The Pennsylvania miners, of whom statistics in its annual report tell us that in the pig iron industry the average yearly wage is but \$495.18 per employee, and it says "any one that has ever made a visit to these plants will readily recognize that this is one of the places where hard work and plenty of it is the predominating feature." The average daily wages of the SKILLED WORKMEN in the iron and steel mills, we are informed, is \$1.95. There you have your great "incentive" for labor under the capitalistic system. That is the return for industry. Truly, it pays better to be a "gentleman" and write reports as a member of a committee.

## ABOUT HENRY SMITH.

The Schlitz Brewing Company wanted a street vacated. It was worth big money to them. Henry Smith, as alderman, put the thing through and the corporation got a present of the street.

Henry Smith is a capitalist. He is a member of the corporation known as the Galland-Henning Company, makers of BREWERY MACHINERY.

Question: Was Henry Smith working for the interests of the dear people when he got the city to give a valuable street to the Schlitz brewery, or

Was he working for the interests of Henry Smith, capitalist, and the interests of the Galland-Henning Company, which wants to sell machinery to the breweries?

"Was the operation delayed by the President with the intention of preventing a war in the stock markets?" was asked of Secretary Corryton.

"Yes, he did it deliberately," said Mr. Corryton. "We waited until the markets closed. It was all done with a purpose."

The above item throws light on the "decency" of Roosevelt in his talk of making war on the trusts. When he was in his usual health and playing the role of politician he gave it out that he was going to fight the trusts to a finish, in the interests of the plain people. But when a surgical operation becomes necessary the real Roosevelt gets the upper hand and it is found that his mind is not up to the stock market. And working men voted for him!

Comrades, all! It will pay you well to send your names and addresses right now to the new Socialist magazine, The Vanguard, Box H, Green Bay, Wis. Ask for special 30 days' offer.

## THE BATTLE IS ON! EVERY VOTER CONVERTED IS A VICTORY!

To the works, Comrades, a battle is near! Do you not hear the thunder of a new time? Do you not see the red glow of a new day?

Comrades! We are on the eve of one of the greatest changes the world has ever seen.

Look about you. What do you see? Concentration of capital, trust problems.

The war-cry in industry today is either combination or destruction. The capitalists combine, organize, fix the price of wages.

The old party stands amazed at the new problem. They are powerless to solve it. It is left for the Social Democratic party, which understands the economic development and can see that the great capitalists are unconsciously opening the way to Socialism, to solve this great question. To the works, comrades!

Both of the old parties, the Republican and the Democratic, have not only shown their utter inability to grasp the economic situation at the present time, but they are even incapable of electing honest men to office. We find, year in, year out, that no matter which of the old parties is put into power, the result is the same, corruption and ignorance among office holders, and misery and poverty among the masses. These facts cannot be obscured by raising hypocritical issues like "tax reform" on the Republican side, or the cry of "less school taxes" on the Democratic side.

Comrades, to the works! Let us defend the people and especially the working people against the humbugs and the thieves.

The two old parties do not differ materially from each other. Both are dominated by the nonproducing class that depends upon exploitation and plunder for subsistence. To "make money" is the sole reason for human existence in both of

The shocking news of Zola's death will cause regret in the breast of every true Socialist. Such men are too few in this corrupted age. It was Zola's self-imposed mission to lay bare by his pen the abject condition of the lower stratum of capitalism's victims, and he did it faithfully. It was through the combined efforts of Zola and the other French Socialist, Jaurès, that the awful conspiracy of the French army against Dreyfus was broken up. When the second Dreyfus trial ended Zola was the most detested man in France and had to flee to escape violence at the hands of the misled populace. But he did not falter, and his triumph came in full measure and he was later hailed as the man who with his pen "overthrew the French army of 576,000 men." He will be greater now than he is dead than he was alive, thanks to the peculiarities of our capitalistic morality.

"What is the difference between evolution and revolution?" Which of the two does the S. D. P. consider the more important for the advance of the Socialist movement? Can a man consistently be an evolutionist without being a Revolutionist?

John Hicherson."

The above queries are sent us by a St. Louis comrade. Evolution may comprise a half dozen revolutions in the course of time. Evolution does not exclude revolution at all. It is a force or tendency constantly at work, while revolutions are incidents of evolution. But in a general sense the term Revolutionary Socialist is used to mean a person who expects Socialism to come all at once—by some forcible means, which is impossible. The evolutionary Socialist is one who wants to get it in accordance with the natural historical and economic development—to get it by the aid of several revolutions, or none, as the conditions may require. No, a man cannot be an evolutionist without being a revolutionist, but he can be a revolutionist without being an evolutionist!

Some Milwaukee detectives made a cross-continent trip to British Columbia the other day to get a man wanted for some crime and when they reached their destination they found that the wrong man was being held on suspicion. The suspect had been working on the railroad and had been discharged and was up against the railroad rule that a man once discharged cannot get another job. So he had disguised himself to get work! Hurrah, for free America!

The sight of a leading banker of Milwaukee standing up at a public meeting and declaring himself in favor of confiscation of the coal mines, was afforded last week at the close of a lecture at Plymouth Church by Prof. Howarth of the Chicago University. Had he become a Socialist? Not a bit! While his utterance voiced the general feeling of the public temper at this time, it also voiced the selfish interests of a man who opposes Socialism because the pleasure of life does not bear heavily upon him so that so long as he himself is not in distress he wants the present system to continue—no matter if it crushes all the rest of his fellow human beings. His philosophy is essentially the philosophy of capitalism. It may sound like heresy, although we don't mean it that way, when we say that it is the philosophy of piggishness.

Do you think the way to get government ownership of the coal mines consists in voting the tickets of the capitalistic oppressors, Mr. Wage-Slave? Break a bad habit this year, old pal, and turn your back on the chattering politicians with their tariff, expansion, free-trade and full-dinner-pail nonsense, and cast a big, honest ballot for your own interests.

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The two old parties do not differ materially from each other. Both are dominated by the nonproducing class that depends upon exploitation and plunder for subsistence. To "make money" is the sole reason for human existence in both of

them. Both parties of necessity therefore create more corruption and more misery. The best of tax reforms or any other reform cannot make any change in this. All "reform parties" or reform factions have failed and must fail because they have trusted to the goodness of this or that leader, instead of trying to fundamentally change the economic conditions that surround us all. These economic conditions must be changed before men in general will change.

Do you want a new world? Then join the grand army of Social Democats!

Our party is not aiming at a mere change of office holders. We realize that without a change of the present economic system even the best men are almost powerless against corruption. The Social Democratic party wants to abolish the source of avarice and corruption by socializing the means of production and distribution, thereby extending the advantages of civilization and the riches of our country to all the people.

Comrades! While we are fighting local battles in Winona, a battle won here is a battle won for the working class of the entire country—and even more, it is a battle won for the international proletariat. And, while we recognize that it is not within the power of a single state of this Union to restore to the people all their rights, we are also fully conscious that the state of Wisconsin can do a great deal to limit within its borders the exploitation of the masses and thereby raise their standard of living and their power of resistance.

To the works, comrades!

*Victor L. Berger.*

It is claimed in the capitalistic dailies that Morgan is very mad at Roosevelt for talking against trusts and that Roosevelt has told Morgan to his face that he will have the law on him if he goes against the laws, just the same as any lesser law breaker. Maybe Roosevelt said that, but it sounds like campaign talk. Anyway, did you notice that incident when Roosevelt had to be operated on at Indianapolis:

"What time is it now?" asked the President.

"Quarter past three," replied Secretary Cosgrove.

"All right, the New York stock market is closed now, anyway, I'll go to the hospital," was the President's answer.

There you have it—a stock-johning president, careful even under personal pain of the interests of the New York stock gamblers. Wasn't he thinking of Morgan's vast interests just a little, don't you think? It is high time we had a president who really represented the people.

It is only by keeping the vast army of workers divided at the polls, that the capitalists keep political control of this government, national, state and city. And so capitalism is careful to maintain two political wings, the Republican and Democratic wings, and the two make faces at each other and act awful mad and fool the people into taking sides as between them. Then whichever party wins, capitalism wins. See the game! The other day the New York Herald printed this "Independent Democrats" ticket for 1904:

For president—Theodore Roosevelt (Republican).

For vice-president—George Dewey (Democrat).

It shows pretty clearly how the two wings really hate each other! Perhaps the Herald remembers Hanna's prediction that the battle in 1904 would be between the Republicans and the Socialists, and is masking plans in advance!

We Socialists have been warning the people for years as to what was coming. They don't laugh at us now, our predictions have come true. And again we warn them—this time of the bloodiest sort of a revolution. We warn them that now—now—is the time to give the economic situation close study so as to bring about the change to the system of brotherhood while there is yet time to do so peacefully and with clear heads. If they wait too long the populace will rise up in an anger that will cloud their judgment and inaugurate a reign of horror that may even bring our present civilization to a close. Be warned this time in time!

The people of this state have been regularly electing Republicans and Democrats to the legislature and what a mess of it they have been making these many years. Their fine promises cannot be trusted any more to-day than formerly. They are bound to serve capitalism. Vote them down! And if you doubt our claim just read this from La Follette's Tuesday night speech:

"I shall speak of the conduct of the lobby and its influence upon those measures and the methods by which it influences and controls legislation.

Hon. A. R. Hall of Dane county, whose long, practical experience, unbiased interest and strict integrity are known to all men in this state, ever on our side:

"It was boastfully stated by a representative of one of the railway companies just after the defeat of the railroad taxation bills at the last session of the Legislature that no bills had been enacted into law during the sixteen years past in the interest of the people who objected to the railway." Mr. Hall says further of this statement by the lobbyist:

"He spoke the truth and ought to have added," says Mr. Hall, "that no measure no matter how damaging to the interests of the people, failed to become a law if wanted by the railway," etc.

You cannot trust them. They will ever betray your interests, both capitalistic parties alike. Vote 'em down!

One of the worst phases of capitalistic political methods is that presented by the "Railway Men's Political League," which is doing business for the Democrats in the present campaign. It is doing corporation bidding under orders from the men who are labor skinners from the word go. But it won't find as easy traveling this year as formerly—too many trainmen have gotten their eyes peeled! Business Agent Weber of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council gives this little bit of history as to the origin of the Railway Men's League, that shows what a slyly insult to honest labor it really is:

"The Railway Men's Political League came into existence in 1896. At that time there was a general agitation throughout the state for a reduction of the passenger carrying rates to 2 cents a mile, and the general opinion prevailed that it was an honest and just demand and should be enacted into law. In order to overcome this opinion and defeat the bill in the Legislature of 1896, the railroad lobbyists decided that it was necessary to circulate the impression that the railway men were opposed to the bill on the grounds that it would bankrupt the corporations and reduce the wages of all railroad employees."

The league has babbled up every time the railway corporations wanted to kill labor legislation. The members of the league are simply decoy ducks of capitalism. Keep your eye on them.

They are still having trouble with the soldiers in the strike region. The other day two were court-martialed for showing sympathy with the strikers. They were stripped of their uniforms as an example to the others.

Henry Smith, in his usual loudway, opposed the request, saying the taxpayers' interests had to be looked after, and said that the men in the city hall engine room worked Sundays, and the library engineers were no better than other workingmen.

Being a capitalist, Henry Smith's thoughts are centered on the interests of taxpayers instead of the interests of the working class.

If you want to see some amusing squirming ask a capitalistic politician to explain squarely why it is that the people who do the actual work are poor while those who are rich are idlers. If you will press him to an answer you will have fun indeed.

"Economy is the road to wealth." It must be so, for the millionaires say so! Now, you average American workman with your income of \$500 a year, just do a little saving and see how rich you will be at the end of the year!

Labor-deluder Michael Walsh got a turn-down in the Milwaukee Democratic convention this week. He was hot after the nomination for clerk of courts. Mike used to have goods to deliver, but that day is past and he no longer can claim to control the votes of organized labor, or any part of them. The more labor wakes up, the more the power of such false representatives declines. 'Tis well.

Henry Smith is Rose's decoy duck in this election.

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If you are receiving this paper  
without having subscribed for it,  
we ask you to remember that it  
has been paid for by a friend.

The first step in the revolution of the  
working class is to raise the proletarian to  
the position of democracy.—Karl Marx.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF PARTIES.

Prof. Walter T. Mills in a recent ad-  
dress contrasted the aims of capitalist  
parties and socialistic parties in an in-  
structive way, showing the difference be-  
tween political and economic questions.  
Among other things he said:

"Political questions are matters re-  
ferring to the administration of post-  
offices, prisons, armies and foreign  
treaties. But economic questions are  
questions which pertain to the creation  
and distribution of wealth. In ordinary  
speech, the main point in politics is  
getting and holding office. The main  
point in economics is getting a living."

The Republican and Democratic parties  
represent as their most serious interest,  
schemes for getting and holding office.  
The Social Democratic party stands for,  
as its only interest, the purpose of getting  
a living. The Republican and Demo-  
cratic parties deal with questions of get-  
ting a living, only as they are able to  
use these questions to elect themselves to  
office. The Social Democratic party  
deals with the matter of getting of-  
fice only as the authority of public  
office can be used by the workers to  
make the matter of getting a living more  
easy, more certain, and the living itself  
more abundant for all the people.

Questions of making a living have  
been fought out between employers and  
employees, with the strike and lockout.  
Republicans and Democratic politicians  
would like to have the fight carried on  
in that way only. And this is especially  
true inasmuch as the employer, by the  
use of political power, is able to use the  
injunction and the militia in defeating  
the strike and enforcing the lockout.

The Social Democratic party insists  
that the power of the court and the  
legislature ought to be used more for  
the purpose of making easy the matter  
of getting a living for all of the people.

It further insists that the struggle for  
making a living must not only go on  
with the strike and the lockout, but it  
must enter politics, and the same eco-  
nomic divisions which separate the  
striker and his employer at the shop  
door must separate them also at the bol-  
lot box.

And hence it follows that the old  
party politicians will adopt or shun  
any economic question as it furthers  
their chances for holding an office to  
do so. Whereas, the Socialists have no  
desire for office for its own sake, and hence  
will never abandon one whit of their  
economic program for the sake of an  
office. It is not because the Socialists do  
not want the office that they are thus de-  
termined. It is because they want them  
for a certain purpose, and that purpose  
being economic, they can only consent to  
hold office as they secure endorsement for  
the whole program of Socialism.

Hence, while evasion, fusion and com-  
promise are perfectly easy for an office-  
seeking politician, they are utterly im-  
possible for a Socialist, not because there  
is anything at fault in any of these  
things from an old party standpoint, but  
because the Socialist party exists for an  
economic purpose and to abandon that  
purpose in any way, means the abandon-  
ment of the purpose of its existence. It  
might as well not exist as to exist to get  
what it does not want."

HOW THE FUTURE MAN MAY LOOK.

Prof. H. L. Bruner of Butler University  
claims that evolution is making rapid  
strides in its perfecting of the human  
race and that, in fact, a new type is  
being produced. He says:

"In the educational institutions of the  
future physical development will be com-  
pulsory, until exercising the body uniformly  
and making himself a well-rounded spec-  
men of humanity shall become a firmly es-  
tablished habit with every member of the  
race."

"Sandow and other athletes of today are  
already better developed than were the  
best Greek models."

"The automobile and other labor-saving  
machines will not tend to make the coming  
man a weakling. The man who will drive  
an auto rather than walk will thus  
store up vitality, will go out into the fresh  
air and get a good deal of exercise, and  
so will be in better condition when he  
goes to college and becomes an athlete."

"The man whose bodily energy is saved  
by labor-killing devices introduced in the  
workshops will have a surplus of physical  
energy to be expended in more wholesome  
exercises than that to be found indoors."

"The future man will live longer. Within  
a few generations he will not fall upon  
men as will the centaur, the centaur  
communicable diseases will have been  
brought under complete control. Insects  
which carry disease will have been ex-  
terminated."

"It is probable that the number of man's  
life will be reduced by the complete loss

of the floating ribs, and perhaps also by de-  
generation at the upper end of the thorax."

"The human foot, which has come from a  
grasping organ, such as we find in some  
of the more ambulatory appendage, will  
probably suffer the loss of the fifth toe, and  
the man of the future will become a four-  
toed animal."

"The future man will not die of appendicitis;  
even at the present time, in people of  
sixty years of age, the appendix is closed in  
more than fifty per cent. of the cases ob-  
served. This reduction has already be-  
gun in embryonic life. In adults about  
forty-two per cent. of the cases examined  
showed the fact that the appendix was  
wholly or partially closed. These facts  
point to the total closing of the appendix in  
future generations."

"In the man of the future the muscles of  
the face, which are progressively develop-  
ing in response to the improvement of the  
intellect, will display still greater delicacy  
of adjustment, and will add additional to the  
expression of the various moods of the  
mind. Vivacity and diversion of expression,  
the mirror of the higher physical activity,  
will increase with the growth of man."

"The sense organs of the present man have  
lost in certain directions, but they have  
gained greatly in range of usefulness.  
The eye, for instance, occupies a larger  
place among the sense organs of man,  
and has undergone marked degeneration;  
but this has been made good by the applica-  
tion of the organ to more varied uses.  
To quote again:

"In the man of the future the ear will  
have the power of detecting a greater variety  
of sounds, but will have less of the capacity  
of hearing. The future man will hear  
higher and lower sounds. The eye of the  
future man will have a greater range of  
vision, but it will be less acute. It will  
become less of a telescope and more of a  
panoramic camera."

"The sense of feeling will become more  
delicate. The future man will suffer more  
exposed to either, but his greater sensitivity  
in detecting approaching changes of  
temperature will enable him better to pro-  
tect himself. The greater the increase in  
refinement and sensibility, the greater will  
be the future man's ability to feel extreme  
pain and extreme pleasure."

"The sense organs of the future man will have  
superior teeth and hair. The lives of savages are  
shortened by the early decay of their teeth.  
The same is true of the head. There was  
more basiness in the days of nightcaps than  
there is now."

"The man of the future will become more  
and more distinctly human. We may safely  
assume that the brain will play the  
greatest part in his development and that  
it will undergo great development and  
evolution."

"Man's improvement will probably affect  
both the quality of the brain and its size.  
This latter has constantly increased as man  
has advanced from lower to higher  
spheres.

"Corresponding to the increase in the  
size of the brain, there will come a  
prolongation of the period of infancy for  
each individual man—that is to say, it will  
require a much longer time for the brain to  
reach maturity and to work out the more  
complicated communication between its  
different parts."

"The future man will be more inventive  
and creative. His language will be more  
economical. There will be a  
language in which there is a term  
to express each distinctive idea. Men will  
think and talk as we write more rapidly.  
We will put the Herald into the hands  
of these men if the comrades will sus-  
tain us."

"There are fifteen thousand union sec-  
retaries in this country, and deducting  
the names of those who are already con-  
verted, it is clear that only three thou-  
sand contributors to our fund will be  
needed to do the trick! One dollar will  
send the Herald eight months to five  
secretaries, five dollars to twenty-five—  
which means the introduction of Socialism  
into twenty-five unions. A secretary  
converted will surely convert his mates.  
Watch the fund grow!"

UNION SECRETARIES FUND.

Previously reported. \$150,600  
J. Ulrich, Milwaukee. 1.00

E. Wegner, Milwaukee. 50

George Puttler, Milwaukee. 50

P. A. Anderson, Sherrard, Ill. 50

F. Ilebisch, Milwaukee. 25

Joseph Kirchmeyer, Milwaukee. 25

ths' the wage worker has as much right to  
benefit through prosperous conditions,  
through revival of trade, as the employer.

We hold that the capital invested by the  
wage worker is of greater value than the  
capital invested by the employer, hence he  
should receive proportionate remuneration  
upon his investment. The plain trade  
workers have been plentiful, selling prices  
good; there is hardly a firm that has not  
money to invest in the plain business and  
did invent it, and did not attempt to do  
business on wind, that failed to make  
money. How about the plain worker,  
the horney-handed man of toil? How about  
him? He has been as plodding along at  
the same old tasks, the same old wages,  
Plain Workers' Journal.

Municipal Ownership of our street car  
would give the people who use them cheap-  
er fares, better accommodations, and the  
men who operate the cars better wages and  
shorter hours. The city could, if it were  
not controlled by the name of "boodle,"  
operate the street cars in a big profit.  
At present, it is about \$76,000 a year in  
Cincinnati over \$100,000 a year car tax.  
Why is it that Dayton gets no income for  
the use of her magnificent streets, and no  
one but city officials get free rides—Union  
Ticket, Dayton, O.

You have often seen a big elephant let  
a little dried-up black man, his attendant,  
have a wonderland in an iron hook, and  
have a strange as to see a few coal cars  
playing football with the entire American  
people—Coming Nation.

Another carload of Tennessee negroes  
have been shipped to work in the Chandler  
mine of the Victor Fuel Company. While  
miners refused longer to work in this  
mine, the negroes paid no attention to the  
report, who were sent out of the camp by  
the citizens thereof; then several hundred  
negroes were imported and they left the  
company's employ because they were con-  
tinually in debt to the company for house  
rent and goods purchased through the  
company. The negroes now live in a  
house imported and we predict that an-  
other will be imported all these importa-

Pueblo Courier.

But isn't it a shame to our "advanced"  
humanity that the government is only  
likely to act in the mining outrage where  
its own laws are plucked? How much  
more creditable it would be if it should  
take possession of the mines for the sake  
of the workers who are being dehumanized  
by the private ownership of those  
sources of wealth!

We must commend the position taken  
by the New York Worker with regard to  
the questions raised in the semi-annual  
report of the local quorum at St. Louis.

The Worker holds that the present is not  
the time to discuss such matters, but  
as much as the comrades are all busy with  
campaign work and cannot give them  
adequate thought. The Worker is right  
and there is the further objection that  
anything that now tends to divide the  
comrades is mischievous and an indication  
of poor generalship and poor states-  
manship. We wish the Seattle Socialist  
had as much regard for the present cam-  
paign as has the Worker.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Anything for human rights is constitu-  
tional.—Charles Sumner.

If men are fit to be political equals they  
are fit to be economic equals as well. If  
they are economic equals they will be social  
equals.—Debs.

"What d'ye think by the man down in  
Pennsylvania who says the Lord 'un' him  
is partners in a coal mine?" asked Mr.  
Hector. "Has he divined the profits?"

"Not Mr. Dooley."

In attending Socialist meetings, always  
hitch your automobile securely on the  
outside, or some capitalist thief might run  
away with it.—Ex.

Many sweating, plowing, thrashing, and  
then the cash for payment receiving.  
A few idly owning, and they the wheat  
continually claiming.—Walt Whitman.

"In every country, there is a satisfied  
class and a satisfied and amiable none.  
They believe the world is as it should be."

Editorial SHEARINGS.

Official reports from various Northern  
states show that child labor is greatly on  
the increase. Why this? The laws are  
not honest, especially in the North. Because

they are not honestly effected, because  
the political influence of the employers of  
children is stronger than the law; because  
everybody who draws profit out of this

crime wins at it, and last but not least,  
because many parents are as ignorant and  
selfish in the North as they are in the

South; ignorant because they cannot see

the consequences for their children of

allowing them to work before their proper  
age, and selfish because in fear of poverty and  
want for themselves they are weak enough  
to jeopardize the health, happiness and  
life even of their children.—R. G. Ingersoll.

PROSPERITY! This is the word we hear  
upon all sides. Prosperity everywhere; ev-  
ery industry enjoys prosperous conditions  
and every man is well off. The world is  
a better place to live in. The Piano and  
Organ Workers' International Union repre-  
sents, or at least its members, a component  
part in experiencing a prosperous period, as  
far as the employer is concerned. We hold

that the floating ribs, and perhaps also by de-  
generation at the upper end of the thorax."

"The human foot, which has come from a  
grasping organ, such as we find in some  
of the more ambulatory appendage, will  
probably suffer the loss of the fifth toe, and  
the man of the future will become a four-  
toed animal."

"The future man will not die of appendicitis;  
even at the present time, in people of  
sixty years of age, the appendix is closed in  
more than fifty per cent. of the cases ob-  
served. This reduction has already be-  
gun in embryonic life. In adults about  
forty-two per cent. of the cases examined  
showed the fact that the appendix was  
wholly or partially closed. These facts  
point to the total closing of the appendix in  
future generations."

"In the man of the future the muscles of  
the face, which are progressively develop-  
ing in response to the improvement of the  
intellect, will display still greater delicacy  
of adjustment, and will add additional to the  
expression of the various moods of the  
mind. Vivacity and diversion of expression,  
the mirror of the higher physical activity,  
will increase with the growth of man."

"The sense organs of the present man have  
lost in certain directions, but they have  
gained greatly in range of usefulness.  
The eye, for instance, occupies a larger  
place among the sense organs of man,  
and has undergone marked degeneration;  
but this has been made good by the applica-  
tion of the organ to more varied uses.  
To quote again:

"In the man of the future the ear will  
have the power of detecting a greater variety  
of sounds, but it will be less acute. It will  
become less of a telescope and more of a  
panoramic camera."

"The sense of feeling will become more  
delicate. The future man will suffer more  
exposed to either, but his greater sensitivity  
in detecting approaching changes of  
temperature will enable him better to pro-  
tect himself. The greater the increase in  
refinement and sensibility, the greater will  
be the future man's ability to feel extreme  
pain and extreme pleasure."

## Can Human Nature Be Trusted.

By Franklin H. Wentworth.

"Human nature cannot be trusted." On the limited train of the Lake Shore railroad, running between Chicago and New York, these words were uttered by one sleek, prosperous-looking person sitting on the seat beside him. Only this one sentence of their conversation was distinguishable above the roar of the train and the night rain beating against the sleeper windows.

The Lake Shore Limited was running sixty miles an hour!

All day long human nature had patrolled the dreary length of the track searching with faithful eyes for a loose spike, a started nut, or a sprung coupling pins that might prove a menace to the safety of the two sleek persons.

All day long human nature had been cleaning switch and signal lamps, tramping in the evening storm to place where the signals would be true, and the switch lights accurate and reliable.

All day long human nature had been over the click of the telegraph transmitters and receivers, that the freight trains and the local trains might be well out of the way of the train which was to bear the two sleek persons.

Every car wheel, every axle, every bolt, pin, coupling, buffer, angle iron, driving wheel, brake, every detail of this wonderfully equipped, rolling palace, from the locomotive headlight to the rear platform lantern, was sound, stable and in its place because human nature had inspected it and pronounced it safe to carry and adequate to serve. And at the very moment of its revilement, human nature, in flannel streaked with grim, hand upon throttle, with cap pulled tight across forehead, was leaning

far out of the rocking, awaying car, peering into the blackness and the pelting rain, along the path of the monster locomotive, tirelessly alert, that no harm might come.

In what then, or in whom were the two sleek persons trusting?

A flaw in the steel of the great locomotive drive wheels, inspected by human nature months before; a single loose nail in all those miles of track; a misplaced signal lantern, or an open switch might have hurt the two sleek persons into eternity!

How was it possible for the two sleek persons to voice this cynicism regarding human nature when every reposeful breath they drew on this lightning running train should have proved to them the falsity of their assertions and overwhelmed them with honest shame?

It is because in ceasing to be truly human themselves, they had lost the faculty of recognizing true humanity.

They believed they had been dealing with human nature in the gambling pit of the stock exchange; in the woflah and pitiless economic warfare called "hustles;" in these walks of life where human nature is deformed and twisted by a false environment of wrong living; until it shamed even brute nature.

And all the time, before their very eyes, patient, faithful, gentle human nature is growing bread for the two sleek persons; making their clothes; building their houses; serving, serving, serving, day and night; week and week; year and year; while the two sleek persons and all their class are living as drones and parasites and blood suckers; too stupefied and dulled by their false relations to humanity to see or recognize what ghastly spectacles they are.

## WHAT SOCIALISTS ARE AFTER.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Dixon, who has been having a lot of amusement on the lecture platform in setting up a man of straw labeled "Socialism," and then cuffing and kicking it to pieces, is beginning to find that it is not so humorous, after all. If he would tell the truth about Socialism no one would object, at least not the Socialists. But he doesn't. And the result is he is in for a lot of annoyance before he finally concludes to do his lecturing on some less troublesome topic. As it is he only stirs people to learn what Socialism really is. Thus, after he had spoken at the Lincoln Chautauk, the editor of the Nebraska State Journal expressed a willingness to admit an article to the columns of his paper showing what Socialism really was, and Comrade Carl Thompson responded with the following article:

My attention has just been called to the courteous offer of your columns for "an exposition of just what is meant by Socialism, and the means deemed necessary to implement it." It will be remembered that the writer, together with two of his associates, recently marched the "Army of the Poor" to Rev. Dr. Dixon's criticism of Socialism in his Ewthorpe assembly lecture. The Journal suggests that our challenge to Dr. Dixon is too indefinite, and offers us a column to give a specific definition to Socialism which is to serve as a basis of the discussion. "Otherwise," as the Journal says, "the dehersal will lack a point without ever coming to the heart of the question and Dr. Dixon might best be in vain in his search for the heart."

This is exactly to the point. And our protest against Dr. Dixon's lecture was precisely this—that he did not come to the heart of the question, that he did not discuss the means, and that he did not even mention the fact that the editor has no political party to offer. The Journal says, "the dehersal will lack a point without ever coming to the heart of the question and Dr. Dixon might best be in vain in his search for the heart."

It is a very difficult matter to reduce to a few words as that of Socialism to a brief definition. Socialism is that contemplated social order that proposes (1) the collective ownership of the greater material means of production and distribution; (2) the substitution of a co-operative economic order for the present competitive (or monopolistic) system; (3) the democratic control and management of industry and (4) a state party in peasant incomes with personal freedom in all private matters. It is this that we defend. Our thesis is that such an order will be a better, a higher order of social life than the present; that to inaugurate such an order is the next step forward in human progress and that the welfare of mankind beckons us onward to it.

Each point in the above definition may need a word of explanation. For example, by the material means of production and distribution is meant such socially necessary means of life as the resources of nature (land, rivers, forest, mines etc.) railways, telegraphs, telephones, express companies, post lines, banks, factories and all great machinery. But notice that the "greater" means are indicated. Socialism does not contemplate the collective ownership of all instruments of production. A spade, wheelbarrow, horse and carriage and indeed small factories may be owned privately. Just as now, although under Socialism there will be plenty of opportunity for private enterprise to exert itself independently of the state if it chooses to do so.

In declaring for a co-operative economic order, Socialism is simply bringing social science and social practice into closer experience together and up to date. The old theory of the non-interference of the state in economic affairs has long been broken down and is everywhere abandoned. The state has already stepped in. It must go farther. Moreover, it is no longer a matter of discussion as to whether we shall have a great systematic centralized system of social life. The inevitable evolution of monopoly and trust has thrust it upon us. The only question now is whether a few individuals or the whole people shall own and control the system. Universal co-operation is all but sure. Socialists accept the logic of the inination of Socialism.

Comrades! Get up a club of four subscribers and get your paper free. Five subscriptions for \$2.00.

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Twenty-five cents pays for the Herald for ONE WHOLE YEAR, providing you get two more to subscribe at 50 cents a year.

## THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

NEWS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

## Another Milwaukee Circular.

Milwaukee, Wis., September, 1902.

To the Officers and Members of Subordinate Central Bodies, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Greeting:—The circular addressed to you some weeks ago by the undersigned body, and that the various local central bodies of organized labor, concurring in the decision in a conference to devise plans for bringing about better municipal conditions for the working class, seems to have raised a standard of living on the workers' part through education and agitation to the abolition of the present capitalist-breeding system and for the coming of a system of true democracy and brotherhood.

In conclusion, we wish to make this further point: that the claim that these conventions of the A. F. of L. are not valid.

The time of such conventions is properly taken up with strictly trade union and craft matters and there is no time for going into municipal problems. Moreover, the system of voting now in vogue in the A. F. of L. conventions places the city delegates at a disadvantage against men representing general crafts who have big voting strength and naturally dominate the proceedings.

We therefore bold that the Milwaukee proposal is a worthy and a loyal one and urge your body to enter into correspondence with our board in order that a place and date may be set for an initial meeting.

THE FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL OF MILWAUKEE.

Wm. Arnold, Charles Dippe, Jacob Huager, Aug. Dittmar, James Sheehan, Ed. J. Berner, Herm. A. Helm.

Executive Board, F. T. C. Address: 318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.

All this is proper matter for consideration in such a conference as we propose.

And then there are the matters of boycott, the need of intercity labor agitation, uniformity in organizing work, and at all times a consciousness of the necessity for the working class to dignify tolls, to raise the standard of living on the workers' part through education and agitation to the abolition of the present capitalist-breeding system and for the coming of a system of true democracy and brotherhood.

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## GENERAL NOTES.

The first contribution of the United Miners to the Mine Workers was a check for \$200.

It is estimated that the support of tramps in the United States costs the people over \$5,000,000 annually.

Scotch colliery owners have made a reduction of 6% per cent. in the wages of their miners. The matter was settled by arbitration.

Out of eighty-two strikes which have occurred in Massachusetts since the beginning of the year only one-tenth resulted in favor of the strikers. One-fourth were compromised and the remainder (forty-five) were lost, according to the report of the Bureau of statistics of that state.

How's this? At a great mass meeting in New York last Saturday night, at which President Mitchell and Samuel Gompers spoke, resolutions were adopted favoring "the formation of a political party opposed to all parties controlled by the capitalist class." The meeting was under the auspices of the Central Federation.

William S. Waudby, Rochester, N. Y., statistician and writer on labor topics; he does not see any room for the trades unions to merge with the Socialist party. He is in favor of the Socialists' party standing on its own feet, and the miners' party merging with the Socialist party.

But in addition to the platforms issued by the Socialist movement, there is an executive committee. So great a subject could not be conveniently set forth in a short statement. If, then, the question arises in the discussion of the subject which is not fully covered by the platforms, then the question is to the Socialist position in each particular case must be settled by appeal to the Socialist writers, whose authority is acknowledged. The book which has acknowledged by all Socialists as containing such authoritative utterances are (1) "Das Kapital," three volumes, and other writings by Karl Marx, which are rather too heavy reading for the ordinary student; (2) "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," by Edward Bellamy; (3) "Collectivism and Modern Industrial Evolution" by V. V. Verderive; (4) and "Socialism and Modern Science," by Emile Ferri, which is probably the best single book upon Socialism. Although written by a scientist and a socialist, it is very simple and may be easily read by the most ordinary person. There are many books and pamphlets that are more popular but not so reliable. We have selected a few of the most commonly accepted and scientific works of the Socialist literature as a basis for a discussion of the subject. It is the question as presented in these that we offer to discuss—the Socialism of the Socialist party.

on the coal famine to be held at Detroit. Motion finally prevailed to send strong set of resolutions to the convention instead and also to denounce Mayor Rose for ignoring wage-workers in the men he had named as representatives of Milwaukee. Delegates Welch, Doney and Heath appointed to draft the resolutions, with full power to act. Receipts of evening, \$36.14, disbursements, \$6.55.

Frederick Heath, Rec. Secy.

Please Take Notice, Milwaukee. Please take notice that the coal trust leaflets will be ready at this office Saturday noon.

Give your German friend a copy of the German Merrie England. It is only 15 cents.

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## Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields.

### Notes from Yankee-land.

The coal strike fund raised by the national headquarters now amounts to \$4,146.64.

Comrade John D. Haskell, a locomotive engineer, is our party candidate for governor of Kansas.

William Toner, a Socialist speaker, was arrested for making an address on the streets in Baltimore.

Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire has been nominated for Congress in the Tenth New York district.

National headquarters has issued charters to Central City and Deadwood, S. D.; Van Buren, Ark., and Barre, Vt.

Owing to his nomination for governor of Massachusetts by the Socialists the son of John C. Chase of Haverhill, Mass., has been cancelled and he will devote himself to his home campaign till election.

A monster mass meeting was held at Cooper Union, New York City, last Saturday evening, with Comrades Ben-Hanford, candidate for governor; William T. Brown and Mother Jones as speakers.

The New York Social Democrats have issued a campaign booklet of thirty-two pages. It contains pictures and biographies of the state candidates and articles on the trusts, public ownership and the like.

Word is received from St. Louis that Comrade Leon Greenbaum has tendered his resignation as national secretary, as a result of a stormy meeting of the local quorum at which charges were made against the integrity of the conduct of the national secretary's office by Comrade G. A. Hoech. Comrade L. E. Heimbrand of the local quorum has also resigned.

Socialism has made such headway in Los Angeles as the result of earnest propaganda work that the other day the Los Angeles County Council of Labor voted to place a local Socialistic ticket in the field and also to support the regular Socialistic state and county ticket, the Socialists agreeing not to name a local ticket but to have the labor organization put one in the field for them.

Prof. Walter Thomas Mills has been secured for addresses in Duluth October 13, St. Paul October 14, Minneapolis October 15 and Winona, Minn., October 16, and our Minnesota comrades are looking forward to the event. One of the highest testimonials Comrade Mills ever received was from ex-Gov. Newell of New Jersey, when he said: "I was in Congress with Webster, Clay and Calhoun in their palmiest days. I heard them and I have heard every other great political speaker from that day to this, but the best political address to which I ever listened was the speech of Walter Thomas Mills."

Comrade Granville Lowther of Winfield, Kansas, took part in a speaking symposium at Beloit, Kas., last week and had opposed to him Gov. Stanley for the Republicans, "Cycione" Davis for the fusionists and others. In commenting on the speeches Lowther says he "observed that the Republicans did not understand Socialism. Stanley and Curtis both argued from the standpoint of the 'divide up' theory instead of the 'joint ownership' theory." Another speaker denied that there were any special privileges and "seemed to have overlooked the advantages of money in controlling elections, in making friends, in buying influence, in business, in the courts, in legislation and in every walk in life."

At a meeting held at Fenelon hall, Boston, to protest against the coal strike and urge that it be called off, the Socialists got the upper hand and instead a resolution asking Roosevelt to settle things got through a demand for government ownership of the mines. During the debate Harry Lloyd, a conspicuous figure in the labor movement and Democratic candidate for secretary of state some years

ago, declared that he had labored in vain to get the Democracy to take a stand against the class that controls the trusts, and that he intended therefore to vote the Socialist ticket from top to bottom. There was intense enthusiasm.

THOS. J. MORGAN'S DATES IN WISCONSIN.

Oct. 1—Kenosha. Oct. 18—Appleton.  
Oct. 4—Madison. Oct. 19—Milwaukee.  
Oct. 6—Milwaukee. Oct. 24—Beloit.  
Oct. 10—Sheboygan. Oct. 25—Janesville.  
Oct. 11—Plymouth. Oct. 26—Monroe.  
Oct. 12—Manitowoc. Oct. 31—Milwaukee.  
Oct. 17—Green Bay. Nov. 1—Waukesha.  
Oct. 18—Milwaukee. Nov. 1—Milwaukee.  
Oct. 19—Appleton. Oct. 16—Lacrosse.  
Oct. 12—Ashland. Oct. 17—Madison.  
Oct. 13—Superior. Oct. 18—Racine.  
Oct. 14—Eau Claire. Oct. 19—Milwaukee.

### Wisconsin Candidates.

#### SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

For Governor—Mathias Bidinger of Racine.

For Lieutenant Governor—Robert Saltiel of Sheboygan.

For Secretary of State—Edward Ziegler of Milwaukee.

For State Treasurer—H. J. Ammann of Kiel.

For Attorney General—Richard Eisner of Milwaukee.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Edwin R. Evans of Brodhead.

For Railway Commissioner—Oscar S. Lowry of Milwaukee.

For Insurance Commissioner—Arnold Zander of Two Rivers.

#### MILWAUKEE COUNTY TICKET.

County Clerk—Frederick Heath.

County Treasurer—Edward W. Clark.

Sheriff—George Eustis.

Coroner—Dr. Carl H. Backman.

Clerk of the Courts—Max Gram.

District Attorney—Dr. Theodore Burmeister.

Register of Deeds—Joseph Holobien.

County Surveyor—Joaquin Stoelten.

#### THE CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Fourth District—H. W. Bistorius of the Eleventh Ward.

Fifth District—Dr. Henry C. Berger of the Twelfth Ward.

The following Assembly and senatorial nomination have been made by the Milwaukee comrades:

First District—Swan Neison.

Second District—Nic Schwinn.

Third District—Herman Hein.

Fourth District—Jerome Underhill.

Fifth District—W. H. Stutz.

Eighth District—Fred Stielzel.

Ninth District—Edmund J. Berner.

Tenth District—John Moser.

Eleventh District—Edmund T. Melms.

Twelfth District—Gustav Richter.

Thirteenth District—Richard Fleischig.

Fourteenth District—Joe Lopinski.

Fifteenth District—Anton Palm.

Sixteenth District—Ang. W. Strehlow.

#### SENATORIAL.

Fifth District—Nic Petersen.

Sixth District—Robert Miller.

Seventh District—Frank Conine.

#### REV. W. R. GAYLORD'S DATES.

Oct. 1—Janesville. Oct. 15—Merrill.

Oct. 2—Beloit. Oct. 16—Madison.

Oct. 4—Milwaukee. Oct. 17—Ashland.

Oct. 5—Milwaukee. Oct. 18—Washburn.

Oct. 7—Kankakee. Oct. 19—Bayfield.

Oct. 8—DePere. Oct. 20—W. Superior.

Oct. 9—New London. Oct. 21—Chipp. Falls.

Oct. 10—Waupeka. Oct. 22—Eau Claire.

Oct. 11—Stevens Pt. Oct. 23—Bindon.

Oct. 12—G. Rapids. Oct. 24—La Crosse.

Oct. 13—Marshall. Oct. 25—Prairie du Chien.

Oct. 14—Waukesha.

### Across the Herring Pond.

The Belgian Socialists opened at Brussels a large refreshment room, from which all socialistic speakers Vanderwert, the critic, Socialist leader, says to his comrades: "Workmen who injure themselves with gins are not capable of marching with us to the conquest of a better future. Those who aspire to the moral direction of a people ought to master themselves first of all."

The Workers' Exposition in Prague was opened August 15. Our Comrade Vanek made the address. The Exposition is under Socialist management and a host of Karl Marx has been installed in the place formerly occupied by one of the Emperor. The attendance during the first six days was 100,000.

A national party convention has just been held in Imola, Italy, with large attendance. Some significant things happened. The communist anarchists, who used to control the Italian labor movement, attempted to mix in and joined with the "r-r-r-revolutionary" utopians in debating for a catastrophic program without demands. They lost the day by a vote of 456 to 279. Immediate demands then won by an overwhelming vote.

In Havre, recently, four soldiers of the Infantry from the 129th Regiment, visited the editor of the Socialist journal "Le Progrès," and gave him a paper signed by seventy of their comrades with the request that he should publish it, withholding the names. The document was: "A large number of the soldiers of the 129th Regiment of Infantry, workingmen and peasants, meeting secretly at the call of one of their comrades, declare that they cannot use against their brothers the weapons that were given them to defend their native country, and assert that even if they were ordered to march against strikers, they would raise their guns in the air rather than kill fellow workers and peasants." "Le Progrès" published the protest—and it was not censured.—From the review "Il Socialismo."

### News from Gaylord's Tour.

Comrade Winfield Gaylord, state organizer, was in Milwaukee briefly last Sunday, returning from a speaking tour at Brodhead. He reported clubman and labor leaders many converts. On the Sunday before he was at Green Bay, where the Rev. J. M. A. Spence, one of our comrades, threw his pulpit open to him and he was preached on "The Gospel for Today," which meant Socialism. The sermon was well received by the members of the church, the First Congregational.

At the town of Forward, Comrade Gaylord had an unique experience. He was to be one of four speakers representing the different parties, but only he and the Republican speaker showed up. The occasion was a hand picnic, and the speaking was in the open air. Comrade Gaylord led off by saying that as Hanna had said that the Republicans and the Socialists were the speakers of the day might as well get down to business, and he said in. When the Republican's turn came he said he believed in what our speaker had said, only Socialism was too far away. The old parties would settle the question—probably the Republicans to take up Socialism," said Mr. Gaylord, "vote the Social Democratic ticket, and then get into it." The Republican didn't reply, but used it's closing time in quoting from a labor day speech he had delivered the year before. The two speakers of the day rode together to the next town and after some conversation the Rev.

Continued on Page 2.

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